THE CHOPS.

the Growing Crops in Tenness Arkansas, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Condition of Labor-Increase and Deficiencies - A Document for the Merchant and the Pinnter.

The following important document, issued from the cotton exchange yester-day, sufficiently explains liself:

To the President and Board of Directors of the Memphis Cotton Exchanges We respectfully submit the following report of information, condensed from letters received by us from the eight-

ceath to the twenty-sixth instant, in nuswer to interrogatories sent out, dated sixth instant, from correspondents throughout 25 counties in Tennessee, 27 counties in Mississippi, 27 counties in Arkansas, 11 counties in Alabama, and 2 counties in Missouri.
Our information is derived from 149
letters, of average date May 20th (and are all represented)—48 from Tennessee, 46 from Mississippi, 37 from Arkansas, 16 from Alabama, and 2 from southeas:

Missouri. The answers we have most carefully constensed by States, in which orm we give them: Question I—How does the acreage of cotton, planted in your county, compare with planting same date, 1872? Answer-Tennessee, 51 per cent. less; Mississippi, 9 per cent. less; Arkansas. per cent. less; Alabama, 13 per cent. es; and Missouri, 10 per cent. less.

conton, planted in your county, compare Auswer-Tennessee, 2 per cent. less; Missiesippi, 51 per cent. less; Arkansas, 4 per cent. less; Aisbama, 71 per cent. less; and Missouri, 8 per cent. less. Question 3.—Has the cotten planting season closed in your county? If not, what proportion more do you estimate

Answer—Tennessee, 1 per cent.; Mis-sissippi, 2 per cent.; Arkaneas, 4 per cent.; Alabsma, 14 per cent. more.
Question 4—How does the screage of coro, wheat, oats and hay, planted in your county, compare with planting of

Answer-Tennessee, 11½ per cent. more; Missiscippi, 13 per cent. more; Alabama, 10½ per cent. more; Missouri, 10 per cent. more; Arkansas, 15 per Question 5-How does the screage of con n, wheat, outs and hay, planted in your county, compare with planting of

Answer-Tennessee, 7 per cent. more: Mississippi, 11; per cent. more; Arkan-sas, 13; per cent. more; Aiabama, 9; per cent. more; Missouri, 25 per cent.

Question 6—Has corn planting been completed? If not, what proportion ad-ditional do you estimate will still be Answer-Tennessee, 8 per cent. more;

Missiscippi, 10 per cent. more; Arkan-sas, 12 per cent. more; Alabama, 9 per cent. more: Missouri, 10 per cent. more. Question 7—Has the labor force in your ounty increased or decreased? State which, and your estimated proportion at uce planting in 1873? Answer—Tennessee, decreased \(\frac{1}{2}\) per een.; Mississippi, increased \(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent.;

Arkansas, increased 3 per cent.; Ala-bama, decreased 1 per cent.; Missouri, Question 8-How does the labor force

in your county compare with that of 1872 (numerically), at planting season? Answer-Tennessee, no change; Mis-September 2 of the continue of county improve in industry and thriftiness, or do they retrograde? How do

they compare with past two seasons?

Answer—Tennessee Improved 11 per ce. it.; Mississippi Improved 2 per cent.; Ark ansas improved 2 per cent.; Alabansa retrograded 13 per cent.; Missouri improved 5 per cent. We deem it due to state that nearly all these answers are qualit.'ed with the explanation, that, owing to the large withdrawal of credits retofore given, is due any improvement in lodustry, or in other words, it is work or starve. We have but three responses that bear evidence to thriftiness. Question 10-How does the condition of working stock, in your county, com-pare with that of 1873, in numbers and

poor, i fair, 1-12 good condition; Mississippi, i per cent, increased numbers, 1-5 kausas, 11 per cent increased numbers, 1-5 poor, 1-5 fair, 3 5 good conditioned; Alabama, I per cent. increased num-bers, 5-10 poor, 5-10 good conditioned; Missouri, same number, generally poor

Question 11-Are planting operations, as applied to cotton, as far advanced this year, to date, as at the average of past two years? State difference, as near as Mississippi, Is days later; Arkansas, 14 days later; Alabama, 16 days later;

Missouri, 15 days later. Question 12—What proportion of the stion crop planted is up? And what

nawer-Tennessee, 52 per cent, up, A namer Tennessee, 52 per cent, up, about t; good, ‡ fair, ‡ bad stands; Mississip ot 53 per cent, up, about ‡ good, ‡ fair, ‡ bad stands; Arkansas, 64 per cent, (10, about ‡ good, ‡ fair, ‡ bad stands; Alabama, 56 per cent, up, ‡ good, ‡ fair, ‡ bad stands.

Questio, 2 13 — What is the condition of

Answer - Tennessee, condition of corn, about 9-10 reported bad, 1-10 good; of wheat, about a reported bad, a fair, a good; of oats, about the same as that of wheat. Mississippi, condition of corn, with but five exceptions, is reported bad; wheat and oats, at out j each, are reported bad, fair, good. Arkansas, corn is reported about j bad, i fair, j fair, good. Alabama, corn reported about 1-5 and, 2-5 fair, 2-5 good; wheat and onts, about similarly reported. AGGREGATE.

First-Deficiency in acreage cotton planted, as compared with planting of 1873, is reported to be \$ 1-10 per cent. Second Deficiency in acreage cotton danted, as compared with planting of 1872, is reported to be 3 1-10 per cent. ant, 1 7-10 of the season's planting. Fourth—There is an estimated case of corn, planted or to be planted. of 12 8-10 per cent., as compared with

Fi(th—There is an estimated increased corn-planting of 10 4-10 per cent., as compared with planting of 1872. Sixth -It is estimated that 10 per cent. of the corn-planting would be to con-summate after twentieth instant. Seventh-Labor force has increased numerically) 7-10 per cent, the past

Eighth-Labor force has increased numerically) 1 7-10 per cent. during the past two years. Ninth-In comparison with past two

years laborers show improvement in industry 1 per cent., but nothing in thrift-Tenth-There is a numerical increase

working-stock of but 6-10 per cent. work stock is reported 5-10 oor, 3-10 fair, 1-5 good. Eleventh-Planting operations are re-

orled averaging 15t days later than for past two years.

Twelfth—Of the cotton crop planted, there is reported as up on the 20th instart, 55 per cent, of which is reported | bad, | fair, | good conditioned. The stard, so per cent, of which is reported to bad, i fair, i good conditioned. The dition. He has traced a fungoid growin to which the most of wine made from these grapes is subject to the storaghs and generally, it has been too dry to cultivate in the uplands without injury to the storage of carrolated compromed of the storage of carrolated compromed of the storage of the storage of carrolated compromed of the storage of the storage of carrolated compromed of the storage of the storage of carrolated compromed of the storage of the storage of carrolated compromed of the storage of the s

wheat and oats is only moderately fair. All have suffered from drouth.

REMARKS Very many of our correspondents indi-cate a growing disposition to increased crops of cereair, inclusive of millet and rye, as also to increased hay crops. There has been since the 20th instant, but very light and partial showers; a very general complaint exists of the want of rain. Very respectfully, s. M. GATES (buyer), Acting (hairman, W. P. PHOUDFIT (lector),

Chateman, THOS. H. ALLEN (factor), J. E. GODWIN, (factor), W. F. TAYLOR (factor), S. M. ANDERSON (buyer),

---PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A Circular from the Tennessee State Superintendent-Preparing to Close Boors in the Face of the Civil Rights Bill.

NASHVILLE, May 28.—The following ular appeared in this morning papers: OFFICE SUP'T PUBLIC INSCRIPTION, NASHVILLE, May 27, 104 To County Superintendents and Publi-School Directors throughout the State of

The civil rights bill, now pending before the United States congress, in its provisions concerning public schrols, is in direct conflict with the law of Tennessee, under which the public school system of the State is organized and by which its officers are governed. It is furthermore in conflict with the twelfth section of article eleven of the constitu , which provides that no school es-Question 2-How does the screage of tablished or aided under this section shall allow white and negro children to shall allow white and negro children to be received as scholars in the same school, so that what the bill commands our State constitution forbids. That bill has already passed the sen-ate, and all indications point to its passage by the house of representatives. In view of the fact that in many counties the schools now closed are expected to be reopened for the summer session in the month of

June, and inasmuch as it is desirable to avoid as far as possible the embarrass-ments that will follow the enactment of the civil rights bill, I deem it my privi-lege to suggest that for the present and until further advised, no new contracts with teachers for either white or colored schools be entered into by the school directors. By observing this suggestion much complication and unnecessary expense may be avoided. Should the civil rights bill fail to pass, then no serious harm can have resulted from this ad-monition; should it become a law in its esent shaps, then further instructions m this office will become necessary, and will be promptly given. Respect-fully, JOHN M. FLEMING, State Superintendent.

FROM ROSSVILLE,

The Condition of the Growing Crops-Rain Needed Commemoration Doy at Hotly Springs-Local Elections.

ROSSVILLE, TENN., May 27, 1874 --

From an Oceasional Correspondent.

When last I wrote you the cry was rain! rain! Quite different now-give us rain; oh, for a small shower, or we will make nothing. Your correspondent has been trying for some days past to console our farmers—trying to make them be-lieve that the year 1874 is a part of 1855, living itself over again. For the benefit of the many readers of your very popular journal, I give an abbreviated sketch of what I remember of the year 1855 known as the great cotton year in the southern States. No doubt more cotton was plowed in in the spring of 1858 than we now make to the acre. Cotton was planted about the usual time for this latitude, say the twentieth of April. The tracks of the boys that covered the cotton were plainly to be seen until the night of the seventh of June. We had what farmers call a cotton-shower, which fell at night. Cotton popped up as if by magic, and, strange to say, near ly all the rain that fell for o months came at night. Li Little or no time was lost on account of rain during the working season. At this writing cotton that was planted looks as well as we usually see at this season. As I said in a former communication, that much had been done to ameliorate the condition of our farms by ditching, manuring, etc., and as you the acreage planted as heretofore, the extra culture, manuring, etc., will make our cotton crop through West Tennessee and North Mississippi equal in quantity to any year, if the season continues favorable. Corn looks very well. Oats are a little drooping for want of rain. Wheat needs rain also. The lessons taught this year will be taught by experience. The amount of money sent from Fayette county this year may be reasonably estimated for corn, oats, hsy, and meal at one million dollars. Ther is not one in twenty but buys more or less. Our colored citizens say it shall never be the case again "if de good Lord spars us." A large area in Marshall and adjoining counties has been planted in cotton; as much, perhaps, as heretofore. I have recently returned from those counties. I was in Holly Serious and decounties, day the testi-Springs on decoration day, the tenth instant. The people of old Marshail have not forgotten their honored dead. The virtues, deeds and worth of those that sacrificed their lives on the "altar of our sunny south" during the trying ordeal of war, still live in the memory of Mississipplans, and will be treasured in memory's casket by her mairons and maids so long as the beautiful flowers bloom, and lovely May visits our clime to light, reather and the second of the second to clothe mother earth in verture of green. Enough to say, our friend Colonel Kinloch Falkner, Colonel Walter, and many others too numerous to mention, did all in their power to make it pleasant, agreeable and edifying to all that attended. Efforts on the part of the ladies of Holly Springs were equal, if not superior, to any heretofore. Their posi-tion is too well known to the readers of

the Appeal to claim any encountums from my pen. No city in the south cas claim a higher prestige than Helly Springs. I venture the assertion that there is no county in the State, or south, largely in the majority; and I must say, to do them justice, never have I seen so many students together (being three or four different school-) that deported themselves better. I was informed by those that knew that in June the normal college would graduate two or more of each ex (colored) that would equal, if not surpass, any in ante bellum days. They (the colored) are making a "Troj n" effort to ameliorate their condition-denying themselves every luxury and comfort for the sake of an education—applying themselves closely. A little political excitement in Fayette just now; county election comes off in August. Our colored citizens are holding district meetings—consulting together, claiming that they are noter joying the privileges guaranteed to them in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution. They now claim to have their color represented into the

no white man will come forward that they can trust to defend their rights. THE Giornale di Genera says that the investigations of Dr. Le Blane, of Besau-con, go far to demonstrate that some forms of scirrbus of the pylorus are frequently caused by the use of red wines made from grapes in an unhealthy con-

lower house of the legislature, and a part

of the county officers, etc., provided that

CONGRESSIONAL.

Donation of a bite to the Pisk University-The Case of Sykes vs. Spencer, from Alabama.

The Territory of Pembina-The Question of Woman's Suffrage Defeated by a Vote of Nincteen to i wenty-nine.

The Senate Currency Bill and Amendments in the House-Conference Ordered-The Army, Etc.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 28 -On motion of Mr. Sawyer, the senate amendments to the bill to legalize and establish a pontoon railway bridge across the Mis-sis-lppi river at Prairie du Chein, were

Mr. Scoffield, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for the relief of Mercy Anne Hall, widow of Cap-tain Hall, of the Polaris, to pay her eighteen hundred and thirty-six dollars, the amount of his pay up to date, De-cember 31, 1873, when the officers and crew of the Polaris were paid off, and to authorize the purchase of his papers and prior explorations at a cost not exceedng fifteen thousand dollars,
After an explanation by Mr. Scoffeld,

and some remarks in opposition by Mr. Willard, the bill passed. Mr. Maynard, from the committee on banking and currency, reported back the substitute for the senate amendments to the currency bill. He demanded the previous question, which was seconded by 95 to 78, and the main question was ordered. The first vote was on the adoption of the substitute reported from the committee on banking and currency, which was rejected, was and currency, which was rejected—yeas, 112; pays, 117.

There was much excitement as the progress of the vote showed how close it was. When the roll call was concluded, the vote stood 104 to 108, but many changes were made, and the exact vote was announced as above.

The vote was then taken on concurring in the senate substitute, which was re-

in the schale Suistitue, which was rejected—yeas, 70; nays, 164.

Mr. Msynard then moved a committee of conference on disagreeing votes, and it was so ordered; yeas 122; nays 82. So the whole matter goes to the

onference committee.

The house then took up the bill for the gradual reduction of the army.

Mr. Coburn explained and advocated the bill. He disavowed on the part of the bill. He disavowed on the part of the committee on military affairs any disposition of hostility to the army; on the contrary, the committee had noth-ing but protound respect and honor for the army. His personal judgment was that the reduction provided for in the pending bill was not large enough. He pending but was not large enough. He thought the government could get on with an army of twenty thousand as well as with an army of thirty thousand men, the main work of the army being to take care of the Indian frontier. He proceeded to analyze the the details of the bill, and estimated the saving to the government which its passage would effect at about seven million dollars.

nation except in time of war.

Mr. Nesmith protested against the reduction of the army in behalf of the frontier settlements. If these constant frontier settlements. If these constant attempts to interfere with the organization of the army were to be kept up, no officer of spirit and culture would desire to remain in it. Congress had better abolish it at once, and let the Indians

take possession of the frontier.

Mr. McDougal proposed an amendment to the seventh section in regard to the adjutant-general's department, by making it consist of one adjutant-gen-general with the rank of beigndier-gen-eral, two assistant adjutant-generals with the rank of colonels, four with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and two with

Mr. Banning spoke at length in favor of the reduction of the army, and a consequent saving to the government and people of an enormous amount of money. He also advocated a transfer of the pension and Indian bureaux to the management of the war department, thereby securing a great saving of pub-lic funds, and at the same time more efficiency in the service. He spoke of the great abuses in the system of comnutation and assignment of quarters in Washington and elsewhere to any officer, and gave a full, comprehensive review of the present discipline and prac-tices of the army as now organized. gal moved to lay the bill on the table. Vegatived.

The previous question was then econded, and the bill went over till to-The speaker announced the following as a special committee on Arkansas af-airs: Messrs, Poland, Ward [III], Woodford, Sayler [Ohio], and Sloss. The house then took a recess till half

past seven o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of the bill to amend the tariff. Senator Avery [Mich.] called up sen

ate bill to set apart a certain portion of the island of Mackinaw, in the Straits Mackinaw, as a national park. Senator Sprague called up the bill to onfirm the purchase of a portion of the site of Fort Houston, at Nashville, and to provide for the donation of the same the Fisk university for educational arposes. Passed. Senator Scott presented a memorial of

the American medical association, ask-ing for the appointment of a commission of scientific men to take action in reard to the cultivation of the cinche tree in the United States. Referred. Senator Logan called up the senate bill authorizing the appointment and promotion in the medical and ordnance

lepartments of the army.

Pending the discussion the morning nour expired, and the senate resumed the consideration of the Alabama contested election case, Sykes vs. Spencer. The question then being on the resolution of Senator Hamilton [Md.] to award a seat in the senate to Mr. Sykes, it was rejected; yeas eleven; and mys thirty-three, a strict party vote. On motion of Senator Morton, the ommittee on privileges and elections were discharged from further considera-tion of the subject, so Senator Spencer, the present incumbent retains his seat. Senator Boreman called up the senate bill to establish the Territory of Pemsina, and to provide a temporary gov-

Senator Sargent moved to amend the ill so that the right to vote or hold office in the Territory should not be restricted on account of race, color or sex. He believed the amendment was not only justified, but was required by the organic law of the United States. Numerous petitions had been presented for this right to females, and the only notice taken of them was to report adversely. The Republican party was to a certain extent pledged to extend suffrage to fe-males in the Territories, and to confer women the right of suffrage would be to open wide avenues for them and an advancement of society. Give them an opportunity through the ballot-box, and ey will break up the nefarious practices now, existing, and purify society.

The spirit of the constitution should be carried out, and women be allowed to

the fundamental principles of our gov-ernment. The declaration of independ-ence said all men, are created free and

equal. The word men did not mean males. It meant the whole human family. The women of this country had never given their consent to this government within the theory of the government within the theory of the declaration of independence. The old common law argument was that the husband took care of the interests of the wife, the father those of the daughter, or the son those of the mother; but under the common law the husband was a lyrant and despot. That old doctrine had been overcome, and 'women could hold property now. He believed women had some natural right to a voice in this government. The man had to give women the right of suffrage, and would e'evate suffrage in this country. Fifty years ago it was thought to be beyond

all reason for women to attend a politi-cal meeting; now they went to such places, and the result was to greatly im-prove the character of the greatly improve the character of these assemblages. Their presence insured peace.

Senator Flanagan was a new convert to the cause of woman suffrage, and was made a convert by the glorious efforts of the women crossders against intemperance. Women and women only, through almighty God, could save this country from the worst of all evils intemperance. Women could control the country; men could not; they were more directly interested in all questions of morality than men, and from this time henceforth he latended to be a

woman's man. [Laughter.] Senator Merriman said he did not yield in his admiration of women to any man, and by no act or word of his would he detract from her dignity; but he claimed the right to be judge together with heras to what means were best calculated to promote her interests. He did not believe woman herself thought her happiness or dignity would be advanced by having all the political rights of man conferred upon her, and the strongest evidence of this fact was that neither in this country nor in England had women designed such rights; the number that had demanded them as compared with the number that had not was but as a drop in the ocean. He dissented, with all respect, from revolutionizing the construction, which the senator from Indiana [Morton] had put upon the declaration of independence, and denied that it meant females as well as males. The women had consented to the government, because they had

memorialize congress as well as the State governments if they thought their Senator Stewart said that in ten years from now there would not be a man in the senate opposed to female suffrage. Senator Merrimon asked, "Why not try the experiment on the District of Co-

Senator Sargeant-We will when we get a chance. Senator Conkling said that an amendment was in order to this very bill to en-force women suffrage in the District of Columbia, It his friend, Senator Stewart, desired to try it as an experiment in a new Territory, why not try it as an experiment here? Then the senator from Nevada [Stewart] ought not to flinch if he [Conkling] could not follow

Senator Stewart said he would only ask the senator to follow him in this little step to have woman suffrage in the new Territory. If he should break down there, he would never ask him to Senator Hamilton [Md.] submitted a

Mr. Butler [Mass.] gave notice of an resolution providing that F. W. Sykes, amendment which he intended to offer, that the headquarters of the army shall G. E. Spencer, as senator from Alabama, be allowed the salary of a sena-tor from March 4th, 1878, to May 1st, 1874, and one mileage each way; re-Senator Carpenter said he would vote

for an amendment to confer suffrage in the new Territory on women. He be-lieved that in every condition of life or society, women were beneficial. In every place where she was found everything was neat and orderly. It our wives, mothers and daughters go to election places, there will be decency, order and peace there. In the city of New York, for instance, he would rely more on women voting to bring abo peace and order than all the army and navy could do. He would vote to establish woman-suffrage in Wisconsin, or any other place he could, to-morrow. Senator Ferry [Mich.] favored the

Senator Authory said he had no doubt female suffrage would come in time. He did not believe suffrage was a woman's right or a man's right. It was not a natural right, but a political right, regulated by the body politic.
Senator Edmunds denied that the right to vote was essential to the protec-tion of the natural rights of women. Under the law now in many States ney had a right to do as they pleased with their property. The laws in this country generally discriminated in favor

Sanstor Bayard said it seemed hardly possible that the senate of the United States proposed such a change in the very fundamental principles of govent. Such a change as this sh e blocked, but as an experiment in utter disregard of the decree by which men and women were created could hardly be believed. The sexes were different physically and mentally; yet here was this poor, puny attempt, in disregard of every experience, enlightened as it had been by divine interposition. Such legislation as this was irreverent, and in dewould give two heads to a family, and there would no longer be that unity and

ubordination required by christian mar-Sargent's amendment was rejected by a vote of nineteen year to twenty-seven

nays, as follows:
Yeas—Anthony, Carpenter, Chandler,
Conover, Ferry [Mich.] Flansgan, Gilbert, Harvey, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Pratt. Surgent, Sprague, Stewart,
Tipton, Washburne, West, Windom.
Nays—Allison, Bayard, Boreman,
Boutwell, Buckingham, Clayton, Conkling, Cooper, Dawes, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton, W. D.
Hitchcock, Jones, Kelly, McCreery,
Merrimon, Morrill [Vt.], Norwood,
Ramsey, Ransom, Saulsbury, Scott,
Sherman, Wadleigh and Wright.
Senators Dorsey, Spencer and Logan,

Senators Dorsey, Spencer and Logan, who would have voted for the amendment, were paired with Bogy, Johnson and Morrill [Me.] sgainst it. The bill was then rejected, 19 to 23. Senator Morton, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported back a resolution of the senate, March 0, 1873, instructing the committee to xamine and report upon the most prac-cable mode of electing a President and

Vice-President, and providing a tribunal to adjust and decide all contested questions connected therswith, with a engthy written report, which was ordered printed and placed on the calen-The senate took up the military acad-

emy appropriation bill so that it might be unfinished business to-morrow. Ad-The absence of stages from Broadway, New York, caused by the recent strike of the drivers, affords such a relief to that thoroughfare that there is a general

desire that the strike may be continued long enough to secure a substitute for the ancient and lumbering stages. Captain Tyler, of the London board of trade, commissioned to come to this country to inspect the Erie rallway and report to his principals in London, has arrived in New York. He was met by Mr. Riley, one of the English represent-atives in this country, and conveyed to the Fifth Avenue hotel. Soon after-ward he went to the Erie offices in the PRESBYTERIANS.

Proceedings of the Assembly in Session at St. Louis Yesterday-The Question of Union.

Overtare from Old-School Presbyterians -Responsive Resolutions-Father Hunt and the Negro, Etc.

St. Louis, May 28.—In the Cumber-land Presbyterian assembly yesterday, it was decided to locate the publishingouse at Nashville, Tennessee. Almost the entireday was occupied in discussing the question of an organic union with the Presbyterian church. The debate was very earnest and animated, and there was much parliamentary strategy.

Rev. Dr. Burrow, of Tennessee, stated

his determination to withdraw if the union was effected. Dr. McGiumpi, and others, urged that the existence of the committee on union unsettled the people and unfavorably affected denominational interests. At a very late hour last night a vote was taken on discharging this commit-tee, which was carried. This ends the whole matter in this body, for the pres-

The most important event which had thus far taken place in the general assembly, was the reception this morning of an overture from Rev. Jas. H. Brooks, Jno. H. Phillips and Wm. Chrisman, a committee appointed at a recent conference and presbytery, connected with the Old-school synod of Missouri. The overture related to the action of the general assembly of the cold-school, and which subsequently led to a division of the synod of Missouri in 1896. It stated they were instructed to Theorem 1896. It stated they were instructed to Theorem 2906. The scar is on his breast, just above the heart. ent, at least.

The most important event which had 1886. It stated they were instructed to enunciate distinctly and frankly the principles held by those whom they re-presented, as if they believe the same principles were held by this general as-sembly. There is nothing to prevent their more fraternal relations which

Dr. Crosby then offered a response as never raised their voices in opposition to it; and they had always the right to WHEREAS, certain brethren belong-ing to the Old-school Presbyterian synod of Missouri have overlured this assembly, stating their principles in regard to plenary inspiration of the scriptures, and the proper jorisdiction of church courts in things ecclesiastical only, and in these according to the word of God together with their firm adherence to our confession of faith, eatechism, form of government and book of dis-

they long to see securely and perma-nently established.

ciplius.

Resolved, That this assembly cordially accept the overture as exhibiting the principles of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, and con-sider all actions of the church in the past, if any may have been done contrary to the principles of the church, null and void. The response was received with loud

and long continued applause, and several gentlemen rose to speak on the Judge Drake obtained the floor, and in moving the adoption of the report said that there were a few members of the general assembly that were so placed during the troubled times when civil war was raging, as himself, and he alienated the church of God. At present, he believed the time would so

come when all who were, estranged by reason of the civil war would co claimed to be a christian who cherished any animosities growing out of the late civil war he should get down on his knees and pray to God to change his Dr. Nelson did not know that any uch overture was coming before the assembly, but since it did come, he wanted

something more than a mere vote on the subject. He wished for no humiliation. There was a time for reconsidera-tion. The paper which had been read was an historic one, and part of the grand records of the church. The speaker alluded to the time when he was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, and Dr. Brooks, who was one of the signers of the overture, was his earnest intagonist. Not long ago he saw a circular in print, signed by J. H. Brooks, calling a convention in his church of all those who stood by him. He immediately wrote to him, and since then all their former differences were settled. He asked that if Dr. Brooks be

present he be called on to speak. There were loud calls for Brooks, but ne was not in the house. Prayer was offered by Father Hunt to irect the assembly to vote right, and several hymns were sung. Many were affected to tears when the vote on the adoption of the report was taken. It

was unanimous.
On motion of Dr. Breckinridge a committee of seven was appointed to in-quire into the expediency of appointing a delegation to meet the next general assembly of the Presbyterian church south, which meets in St. Louis next year, and carry greetings and fraternal

Rev. H. H. Ganett (colored), of New York, rose to a question of privilege. Father Hunt had characterized the emancipation proclamation as one of the ost unjust and unwise acts ever done. He regretted that such a remark had emanated from any member of the as-sembly, and he found it hard to reconcile Father Hunt's statements on previ-ous occasions, "that he had emancipated all his slaves before the law compelled him to do so," with what he had since said. He said he could not stand by and hear that proclamation alluded to in that manner without saying a word. Father Hunt had said that the black man could not be raised out of ignor ance, but he would tell him and the world that the gospel of Jesus Christ

could raise anybody. Rev. Mr. Hunt explained his remarks by repeating the statement quoted, but the assembly was unwilling to hear him at any length, and he had to take his

Dr. Alexander Reed then gained the floor, to continue his remarks on the board of publication. He thought the Presbytrian church and its members are not tenacious enough of its litera-ture. They purchased many books that were not published by its own board. They were liberal in this respect, as well as in others; and as an instance of this he mentioned the fact that last year the Presbyterians gave six thousand dollars more to bible societies than any other

Rev. Mr. Woods, of Mattoon, said there was a great prejudice against the literature of the Presbyterian church. which was one reason why sales were so small. Presbyterian literature was misrepresented to a great extent, but there was no reason wby fault could be found with the board of publication.

The discussion was fully indulged in, nearly all being in favor of continuing the colportage work of the board. A gentleman from Santa Fe said, to make a minister sell books would be the means of making him lose his influence as a minister. As for himself, he used nearly all the Spanish literature which the church published, and he wanted to say, whenever a man asked him what a

book was worth, "O, nothing; only that Rev. Mr. Gilkner, of Nebraska, home missionary, said it was impolitic to give the work of colportage to ministers, for the reason that they have to neglect their ministerial work to engage in it;

military which had volunteered to accompany them to the graves of their will sell dry goods, groceries, furniture, committee of arrangements, who are

shouldn't expect poor, hard-worked mis-sionaries to do what they don't want to do themselves. He advised them not to

touch the missionary board. A SHOOTING SCRAPE.

Henry Burgett, of Harklerand's Landing, Ark., Killed by Jesse Grider.

The Phil Allin brought the remains of Henry Burgett up from Harklerond's landing last night. He was killed about four o'clock yesterday evening, as the Phil Allin was making a landing, by Jesse Grider. The following is the testimony, as given at the coroner's inquest, held by Esquire Spellman, the witnesses being C. B. Woolord, J. B. Cummings, and W. G. Bain:

Burgett landed in a skiff, leaving his little son in charge of it, and started up the bank with a double-barreled shotgun in his hand, and he called to Gri.

College of Helena, Vicksburg.

Loudwinds, May M. De The river is failing showly Min 5 feet 3 inches in the each and it set 3 inches in the sand in a feet 3 inches in the inches and in a feet 3 inches in the inches and in a feet 3 inches in the sand in a feet 3 inches in the sand in a skiff, leaving his little son in charge of it, and started up the bank with a double-barreled shot-gun in his hand, and he called to Gri.

Loudwinds, May M. De The river is failing showly, with 5 feet 1 inches in the each and it feet 3 inches in the inches and in a feet 3 inches in the inches and in a feet 3 inches in the inches and in a feet 3 inches in the inches and in a feet 3 inches in the inches and in a feet 3 inches in the inches and in a feet 3 inches in the Indiana, and in the sand in the feet 3 inches in the Indiana, and the sand in the sa The Phil Allin brought the remains of

the bank with a double-barreled shot-gun in his hand, and he called to Gri-der, but could not hear what was said. They both raised their guns and fired about the same time. They both fell. They were fifty or six y yards apart. Burgett got up and circled around be-hind a log. Grider left his gun and mane for a tree. He are the said. mane for a tree. He got out a plath, and they both exchanged shots, Grider leaving his gun, which be recovered. It was a breach-loading shot-gun, and opened his carpethag, and loaded it. Henry Burgett firing at him. Burgett left the log, and started for the saiff, and said he was out of ammunition, but he fired another shot at Grider then shot at Burgett with Grider then shot at Borgett with

relied shot-gun about six years ago. The scar is on his breast, just above the heart. He recovered from that, as the ball did He recovered from that, as the ball did not penetrate very deep, on account of the thickness of his clothing. Frank. Smith killed Pete Burgett about six months ago. Ike Burgett threw a der-ringer pistol across the store, and it wounded him in the left shoulder. He had the erysipelas, and died from its ef-fects. It is said that Henry Burgett and his brother Ike killed four negroes in about one hundred varis of the late difabout one hundred yards of the late difficulty. It is also said that they killed thirteen negroes, and put them in a lake near there. Jesse Grider's first wife was a sister of the Burgett's, and his present wife, whom he married about ten days since, was Ike Burgett's widow, and it is supposed the trouble grew out of prop-

TELEGRAPHIC EPITOME.

Gold went in New York yesterday by government at 112.19 to 112.20 The Carlists are under the immediate command of Don Carlos, and are threat-

Latest developments establish the fact that Costley is the murderer of Mrs. Hawks in Boston.

The [Arkansas legislature adjourned yesterday at noon, to meet again on the seventh of December. Flowers were strewn upon the grave of the late Professor Agassiz yesterday, being the anniversary of his birthday. The last one of the burglars that have been "working" Omaha and vicinity

The funeral of the late David B. Mellish, representative in congress from the ninth New York district, took place at Auburn yesterday.

John Edgar Thompson, president of he Pennsylvania railroad company, died Wenesday night, after a protracted illness, at his residence in Philadelphia. Hon. S. S. Cox lectured in New York yesterday on American Humor. The proceeds over two thousand deliars— were devoted to the sufferers by the Missisippi floods.

John Knight wound up his literature-peddling career in Fort Wayne, Indiana, vesterday, with a small dose of mor-phine. Domestic troubles unsettled John's reason. The law empowering the governor to

designate newspapers in which legal advertisements shall be published was repealed by the Arkansas legislature yesterday morning. Over five thousand persons visited the notorious robber, Vasquez, during his twenty-four hours incarceration in Sair Francisco, from which city ne was yes-terday removed to the jail of Saimas

The trial of the women temperan crusaders in Pittsburg, before Judge Stowe, resulted in a reversion of the judgment of the mayor, and an order was issued demanding a refunding of

The machine-shops of the St. Louis and Southeastern railroad, located at telesman who never sle by fire last night, together with three locomotives and three passenger-cars. insurance.

A midnight train of American Pull- who accests the merchant in his shop, the scholar in his study, the lawyer in his office man palace-cars will be run between London and Leeds, says a London telegram, beginning next Monday, and a similar train will be run from London to Liverpool as soon as the Midland road is opened to the latter city. At the State Episcopal convention of

New Jersey, yesterday, Bishop Odon-belmer made an address in which he alluded to the secession of Bishop Cum-mins from the church, and said in reference to it that it was an "ungodly, un-churchly and ungenerous action." A man named Bliss, or Beal, a promi-

nent liquor-merchant of San Francisco, became insane while en route by rail to Oufaha, and threw all his money out of the window of the coach, and then threw himself headlong after it. He Omaha. The extensive mills of the Southern

dollars. The Planters and Mississipp

Valley insurance companies, of Mem-phis, lose each twenty-five hundred A Paris letter says the fire which occurred in the Fauburg St. Antoine was more disastrous than at first supposed, and more than five thousand persons have been left destitute and suffering Relief committees have been promptly organized, and journals are already opening subscriptions. The full extent of the property lost has not been stated. It is supposed that about thirty lives were lost,

Dispatches received in New York yesterday announced the steamship State of Georgia had been run into by another wessel at Greenock, on the fourteenth of May, and cut down to the water's edge, but was able to proceed to Glasgow. The State of Georgia is one of the steamers of the State line, and plies regularly be ween New York city and Glasgow She is an iron steamer of about thirty five hundred tons, and was built on th Ciyde.

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

VICESSURO, May 28.—Weather cloudy and deasant, The river is falling. No boats up ir down. Little Rock, May 28.—The river is falling with 8 feet 1's the channel. Weather cloudy and pleasant. and generally, it has been too dry to cultivate in the uplands without injury to the stand.

Thirteenth—The condition of the corn prop is decidedly bad, while that of the properties of the stand.

Thirteenth—The condition of the corn of the stand.

The stand operatouse, and made arrange-the work to the Eric offices in the Country, and conveyed to the Fifth Avenue botel. Soon after-the condition of the corn of the stand.

The stand operatouse, and made arrange-the work to the Eric offices in the Country, and conveyed to the Fifth Avenue botel. Soon after-the condition of the country, and conveyed to the Eric offices in the Country, and conveyed to the Fifth Avenue botel. Soon after-the condition of the country, and conveyed to the Eric offices in the Country, and conveyed to the Fifth Avenue botel. Soon after-the condition of the country and conveyed to the Fifth Avenue botel. Soon after-the condition of the country and conveyed to the Fifth Avenue botel. Soon after-the condition of the country and conveyed to the Fifth Avenue botel. Soon afte

goose was sauce for the gander; and they shouldn't expect poor, hard-worked missing frame Lake and barges, Pittsburg; Henry Arces, St. Louis. NAMEVILLE, May 28—Biver falling with 3 feet 2 turnes on Harpethishouls. Weather cloudy and pseamat. No arrivals or depar-tures except packets. Evansymen, May 18, - Weather cloudy and warm, Mercury 62 to 90. River falling with 5 to 7 feet from Louisville to Cairo. Port list. Up: Alex. Swift, 8 p.m. Bown: Paragon,

p.m.
St. Lours, May 28.—Hiver falling steadily.
Weather cloudy and warm, with a tounder frame this evening. Arrived: Belle Memphis, Memphis, Departed: Great Republic, New Grimms; City of Heimis, Vicksbarg.

ola, Memphile.

Calko, May 28, Noon.—Weather eloudy and hot. Arrived: Pat Regers, Memphis, II p.m.; Arfington, Unethouti, I a.m.; Mary Alles, New Orlants, i a.m.; John B. Mande, Chelinnati, I 2 m. Departed: Unpited City, Vicksborg, 2 p.m.; Arlington, Semphis, 1 a.m.; Pat Reput, Chevinnati, 5 a.m.; Mary Alles, St. Louis, 5 a.m.; Mishi—Arrived: A lantis, St. Louis, 5 a.m.; Mishi—Arrived: A lantis, St. Louis, 5 p.m.; Alf. Stevens, St. Louis, 5 p.m. Biver is feet 7 inches, and failing. Weather cloudy.

Washingros, May 28, laim.—For New Englished, increasing cloudiness, and light variable winds will pievel, with lower temperature, and rating barcameter.

For the modile ctales, clear and warm weather, and entered ctales, clear and warm weather, lower temperature and risting barcameter during the afternoon and evening.

For the south Atlantic and guif States, increasing cloudiness, enderly to southerly winds, and continued warm weather.

For Penusses and the thie valver, and in the lower lake region, generally cloudy weither and local railes, northwaterly to southestay winds, stationary to falling temperature, and rising barcameter during the thay.

For the northwest purity choosy or clear weather, with southerly winds, high temperature, the bar weather, with southerly winds, high temperature, the bar weather winds high temperature. The Mississippi and Ghio rivers will fail slowly. The lower Missouri remains stationary. Cantiocary signals continue at Marquette

MARRIED.

LYNE-FORD-On Wein sday, May 27, 1874, I St. Patrick's Church, by Rev. Father Rior-ton, Mr. Dasset Lyne and Miss Joses Foad, soch of this city. May their bark sail smoothly down life's

sum, and their union be blessed with many ittle ones, and all of their days be a succes sion of Joys and blessings, is the wish of their PENFUES-DOBYNS-On Weineday, May 27, 1874, at Calvary Church, Memphis, by Rav. Dr. White, Mr. S. W. E. PROUES, of Oxford, Miss, and Miss Eliza S. Donvas, of Mem-

Attention, Knights of Innisfail! A TTEND a camp drill, at Exposition Sullding, this FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 29rn, at 8 o'clock. important, my29 JAMES J. SULLIVAN, President.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. You are hereby notified that I will not by responsible for, nor pay any bills mad-out against me, unices the same were con meted by me in person.

May 27, 1474. BENJAMIN L. BRANCH.

MAY 29, 1874

24 dez Long Rubber Chains (genuine article) received this day, and sold at a greatly reduced price. Also, a full line of Fancy Goo's.

Selid Gold Sets, warranted, for \$10, \$12, \$15, and upward. Immense therefore balled with delight the break- was captured there yesterday by the bargains in Solid Gold Goods of every

ner In Gold-Plated Goods, warranted

to wear as well as gold, I claim to have the only complete selection, and sell 25 per cent, less than before, I. ROESCHER, AGENT,

JET PALACE

326 MAIN STREET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS EXTRA CLASS.

Morning - Class Se. 47,

38 | 17 | 8 | 1 | 66 | 45 | 6 | 57 | 47 | 2 | 76 | 12 Evening-Class' So. 48. 35 | 15 | De | 22 | 14 | De | 42 | 27 20 | 39 | 45 | 1 Memphis, this 28th day of May, 1874.

TO BESINESS MEN,-A GOOD ADVER

weary; who goes after busi

ion on the MOST PERMANENT AND

bagging company at St. Louis, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon.

Loss between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty thousand

GEN. JOHNSTON'S BOOK.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. THE freight by the Most CITY OF CHES TER CITY OF VICESHUSG and CAPI-TAL CITY IS NOW ready for delivery, it MUST HE REMOVED to make moun for fresh arrivals.

AD. STORM, Supt.

PEREMPTORY SALE Fine Bedroom Furniture, Sitchen Etensils, Inbier, Chairs, Stoves, Side-boards, Effice Benks, Icc-boxes, cir. Also, fine Gold and Silver Watcher.

AT AUCTION. This Morving, at 10 o'clock, By A. E. Frankland, 195 & 197 Main st.

For Account of Whom It may Concern We will sail. On Saturday, Jame 13th, At America, at the store of Milliura, Walker & Co., ONE LILLY'S (ISON) NAPEL

Trustee's Sale Valuable Property S. W. Corner of Nain and Exchange Streets.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1871, AT HERVEN the according street at right-acques room in the same property sold to fromme Unique by the same property sold to fromme Unique by the terms of F. Titus, deceased, by the other barring data in the same than the same of the same terms of the same street of the from Thomas Digmin, by secure can indestruct the same property of the from the same same ring made to derry out the provisions of dieself in trust, which is recurred in the galacter a office of shally county on the lith of may, 1872, in book 8, page sit, etc. which is remarked to the second to be good, but I sail and convey only trustee. my29 JOHN P. TERZEVANT, Trustee.

INMAN LINE OF OCEAN SUBANSHIPS

ONE of the above JUSTLY OBLEDGATED ROYAL MAIL STRAMSHIPS leaves flow York every Thursday and Scientry for QUENNYTOWN and LIVERPOOL Fare to or from Queenstown or Liverpool Cabin Scient Para. Season Season Season Para Season Seaso

FIRST

MEMPHISFIRE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

At Exposition Building,

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, DAY AND MIGHT. THE public are cordinary invited to attend, The best of Music has been engaged. The surjects order will be maintained. No pains or labor will be spared to make this the trains

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. RECEPTION COMMITTEE

iculc of the season.

McElroy,

C. Calcher, W. C. Woodruff, Pat Duffy. FLOOR COMMITTEE.

diminion, Fifty Cents, Ladies Pres war No improper characters allowed in the

BIDS FOR THE PRIVILEGES

DOOR COMMITTEE.

of Confectionery Stand, Shooting Galle and Restaurant, will be received the Mondy ure 15th. Address the Committee of A sugements, Enginehouse, corner records a

Their stient tents are agreent.
And Honor guards with solemn round
The bivouse of the dend."

THE MONUMENTAL PICNIC Under the auspices of the

CONFEDERATE RELIEF ASSOCIATION. Will take place at JAMES PARK

-IN THE-

FIRST WEEK OF JUNE.

Full particulars will be aunounced in due GRAND

KNIGHTS OF INNISPAIL!

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AT JAMES PARK. On Tuesday, June 2, 1874.

COMMITTEE OF ARBANGEMENTS. Paul Kingston, Moses Kinoella, J. J. Harry, T. F. Moath, M. McNuity, P. J. Quigley, R. O'Brien, P. McGamphra Thomas Casey, J. E. Fox, FLOOR COMMITTEE.

Pienie commencing at 17 m.

Staphen Duffy, P. A. Fighe, J. J. Burry, James F. Byan, B. H. Carberry. COMMITTEE ON GAMES.

GATE COMMITTEE. M. J. Couningbass and Alds.

FIFTY CENTS.

JAMES J. SULLIVAN, Chairman